

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1863.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

\$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid within three months of the date of subscription.

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All payments made by subscribers to the *Farmer* will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for amounts remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the effect to which it has been previously sent; otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Notice.

Mr. H. P. Will will visit our subscribers in Lincoln and Concord during the month of November and December.

S. N. Tabor will call upon subscribers in New Brunswick, during the present and ensuing month.

M. V. Darling will call upon subscribers in Washington County, during the present and ensuing month.

Particular Notice to Subscribers.

The practice of paying newspaper subscriptions in advance is one mutually advantageous to patrons and publishers: The subscriber saves a handsome per cent on his money, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his newspaper is rewarded for the year has been paid for.

The newspaper is spared the disagreeable necessity, trouble and expense of dunning his patrons, and at the same time is put in possession of the means to enable him to make improvements in his paper for the benefit of all concerned.

Within the past few years the habit of paying in advance has greatly increased among our subscribers, and we hope the time is not far distant when it will become general. In the meantime there are a few names on our list in arrears, and we wish to make it an object for them to follow the example so worthily set by a large majority of our patrons. For this purpose we make them the following liberal proposition: Our terms are \$2 per year in advance, and \$2.25 if not paid within three months. Any person now in arrears who will remit to us the amount due, or before the 1st day of January next, and \$2 in addition for the year 1864 in advance, shall receive a receipt for the sum of \$2 per year. He will thus make a saving of 25 cents per annum on all arrears, and have the satisfaction of complying with the apostolic injunction, "Owe not the master anything."

We hope all our subscribers who are in arrears, will avail themselves of this offer. The discount which we thus make will involve a considerable diminution in our current receipts, but we shall be satisfied if we shall be able thereby to establish the rule of advance payments, so far as the *Maine Farmer* is concerned, as a permanent system.

The Home Army.

While many thousands of our brave men are risking their lives on the battle field, in defense of our country, and enduring, with patience and fortitude worthy of all praise, the hardships and privations incident to long marches and chance camps, there is, at home, a still larger army as it regards numbers, anxiously and earnestly fighting in a quiet and peaceful way their part in the great strife now going on.

It is the noble army of women. Though no "pomp and circumstance of war" heralds their movements, and no bugle calls them into action, or sounds for them notes of victory and triumph, they are, nevertheless, efficient in their services and indefatigable in their devotion to their country, and in the application of their labor to the great cause which now enlists the sympathies and prayers of the wise and good throughout the world. And yet many do not seem to be aware of it. They see the various associations and sewing circles in operation, making a thousand comfortable articles for the use of the soldiers, and they put it down as mere amusement, or girl's play, seemingly unwilling to believe that such work, or such things are of any essential use and benefit. You might as well say that the gentle shower, or the dew of summer nights were of no use in the great economy of Nature because there was no noise and hurry and bustle and thunder and lightning about it, as to say that the labors and influences of ladies, employed as above named, were of no service and of no importance in carrying on the war in which we are now engaged, and in the success of which depends the prosperity and welfare and liberties of so many thousands now in life and thousands yet to come.

It is a fact well authenticated by tradition, as well as history, that to the women of the days of the Revolution we are indebted for our freedom and national existence, almost as much to the army in the field. Without their aid in furnishing clothing and the many preparations which administered so essentially to the comforts so much needed in camp, the men would never have been sustained in their conflict with so powerful a nation, nor come out victorious in the end.

It is so now. Though our nation and our government are better able to supply rations and munitions than were our fathers in achieving our independence, yet are we now in much comparative need of the approbation—the encouragement and friendly offices of the women of the present day in order to enable us to defend and sustain the institutions which have descended to us as a sacred legacy from our ancestors.

For this cause we cannot too fully and freely applaud the achievements of our home army—peaceably and silently and nobly—who are so quietly performing their part in this war by aiding and strengthening and cheering their fathers, husbands, and brothers in the field.

The blessings of the war-worn soldier, and the "blessings of those ready to perish," and the blessings of God rest upon their labors.

For this cause, too, we urge them on a continuance of their labors of love—that they rest not and faint not until victory shall crown our arms, and peace once more spread her halcyon wings over our beloved nation. If there be any ladies among us who have not yet enlisted in this home army, and performed service in its ranks, we respectfully suggest that they delay it no longer. If you have none of this world's goods to bestow as "material aid" to the cause, you nevertheless have hearts and hands to lend to the work. The influence of your hearts, and the labor of your hands are as much needed as the other, and they all go in to swell the aggregate of help, and bring peace and the great consumption of returning peace and prosperity which we all hope and pray for.

We have been brought into this train of thought by the receipt of the following memorandum, handed us by a fair member of the Winthrop Soldiers' Relief Association, with a request that it be published in the *Farmer*. We love to chronicle such things from the several societies and towns, as they are living and tangible proofs that this branch of the grand army is constantly in action, and never sleep at their post.

17 dressing-gowns, 34 pairs of slippers, 5 bed-quilts, 28 towels, 28 handkerchiefs, 6 pairs of drawers, 1 sheet, 1 pair of pillow-cases, 1 pair of stockings, 2 pair of pantaloons, 5 vests, 4 cents, 7 comfort bags, 1 lin, bandages, &c., &c., 24 lbs. dried apple, 2 bottles of wine.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS. The Granite Bank now keeps these Bonds on hand for instant delivery. The confidence of the people in the security of the Government has become so firmly established, that the occasion obstacles in the prosecution of the war produce no effect on the demand or price. The Five-Twenties are the most popular investment which the market affords. The interest is payable semi-annually in gold, making them equal to eight per cent. investment.

The War News of the Week.

Since the engagement on the Rappahannock on the 7th inst., the rebel army have found it convenient to avoid any further collision, and have fallen back to their former strong position on the South bank of the Rapidan river. It is believed that Lee's entire force, exclusive of cavalry, does not exceed 30,000 men, and that he has been obliged to recall the troops sent to East Tennessee to operate against Burnside, in order to meet the threatening advance of Gen. Meade towards Richmond. Considerable alarm has been created in the rebel capital by reported movements on the Peninsula, and in North Carolina, looking to an invasion from that direction. It is probable that an important diversion is being made by Gen. Peck from Newbern, and Gen. Butler from Newport News, in aid of Gen. Meade, which may compel Lee to fall back to the immediate defence of Richmond. A Union force is said to have landed at Winton, N. C., on the Chowan river, and is pushing forward to cut the railroad from Weldon to Raleigh, on which the rebel capital now depends entirely for its Southern communications. The lateness of the season may prove an obstacle to the complete success of these movements for the present, but they will give us vantage ground for the effective renewal of operations in the spring, when, with our armies strengthened by the new forces now coming forward, we shall be able to strike the last fatal blow at the rebellion.

The situation at Chattanooga remains unchanged.

Communications with the rear are uninterrupted, although we have rumors of raids within our lines by the enemy's cavalry, and his gun-still occupy a threatening position from a portion of Lookout Mountain. There is some reason to believe, however, that Bragg may have commenced a retrograde movement upon Rome and Atlanta, rendered imperative by his inability to sustain his troops in his present position, and the want of supplies on the roads to the rear.

The hopelessness of any attempt to dislodge the Union forces from their position at Chattanooga may have determined his withdrawal into Georgia, in the expectation that some new combination of circumstances will give him the advantage in the strategic game now going on between Gen. Grant and himself.

The anxiety in regard to the position of Burnside in East Tennessee has been relieved by the recent events in Virginia. He was seriously threatened by a combined movement of Lee and Bragg, and two of his outposts captured, with the loss of some five or six hundred troops taken prisoners, but the movement thus far has failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. The prompt counter movement made by Meade has effectively blocked the rebel game at that direction. It is authoritatively stated that Gen. Burnside has been relieved of his command at East Tennessee, at his own request, and Gen. Foster, late of the department of North Carolina, is appointed to succeed him.

The news from Charleston is favorable to the early consummation of the purposes of the seige.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter still goes on.

The circumstances attending his death have not been published. Capt. Sawyer was a native of Bath, and entered the service on the breaking out of the rebellion. He was on duty with his regiment only a few months, having been stationed in this city on recruiting service for about a year and a half. A few months since he resigned his commission on account of ill health, and was soon after appointed to a Captaincy in the Invalid Corps, to report at Boston, where he died. His remains were brought to Portland for interment.

7 killed and 23 wounded.

I am General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. S. EDWARDS,

Colonel Commanding 5th Mts. Vols.

Brigadier General J. L. HOODSON, Adjutant General of State.

The 2d MAINE CAVALRY. Enlistments for the new veteran cavalry regiment are progressing very satisfactorily. The buildings on the State Fair Grounds, consisting of wooden barracks and stables for the accommodation of the men and horses of the regiment, are rapidly approaching completion. The encampment has been named Camp Coburn, in compliment to the Governor of the State. Lieut. Andrew J. Nichols has been appointed mustering officer and commandant of the post. About 150 recruits are already in camp, 30 of whom were enlisted in this city. A squad numbering 40 men, enlisted in Aroostook County, arrived in this city on Monday. It is expected that by the close of the present week, there will be at least 300 men in camp. The horses for the regiment are being purchased by Messrs. Brinkerhoff and Rice, and will be sent into camp as fast as they are obtained. A large number are expected here during the present week. It will be seen by the advertisement that the enterprise will be liberally sustained by our citizens, and that a handsome sum will be realized for the laudable and patriotic object to which it is to be devoted.

The 1st MAINE CAVALRY. A monthly return from the 1st Maine cavalry, dated Nov. 1st, reports the regiment as then being near Fayetteville, Virginia. The aggregate number borne upon the rolls of the regiment, is 879, of whom 429 were present and 382 fit for duty. Colonel Smith writes that "severe service of late, together with the distemper called the 'greased hams,' had dismounted a large number of the regiment. One hundred of them joined again last evening, but they arrived too late to be marked present on the return. More will join us in a few days."

Col. Heath of the 19th Maine. One of the most accomplished and efficient officers in the volunteer service, has resigned his commission on account of ill health, and is now at home in Waterville. It is a matter of regret that the country should lose the services of so valuable an officer. For some months past, Col. II. has been in command of a brigade, distinguishing himself in that capacity at the battles of Gettysburg and Bristow's Station. Had he remained in the service he would have soon received promotion to a Brigadier Generalship, in recognition of his gallantry and ability.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of this Association will be held in Bath, commencing on Monday, Nov. 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M., and closing at noon, 25th. Gratuities entertainment has been offered to the ladies who attend and to the gentlemen members of the Association by the citizens of Bath. Most of the railroad will give return tickets to members. Arrangements have been made for lectures and papers upon educational topics from men of ability. A general invitation to teachers and friends of education to be present is extended.

The great Northwestern Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission recently held in Chicago was a great success in every respect. The receipts amounted to over fifty thousand dollars. All articles remaining unsold at the close of the Fair were put up at auction and brought enormous prices. On the last day, soldiers from various hospitals filled the large dining hall, and were served with an excellent dinner by the ladies. In the evening, all the ladies who have so nobly given their time and services to the objects of the Fair, in different capacities, partook of a dinner, served up by about sixty gentlemen.

Brief Notes on the Weather for the week ending Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1863:

Nov. 9th.—A. M. snow squally; warmest 40°; wind N. P. M. overcast, rough, cool.

10th—Cloudy; snow falling during last night; ended at 10 A. M.; a brief fall; P. M. overcast, rough; warmest 37°; wind N. E.

11th—Overcast; ground frost solid last night and remained all day; warmest 37°; wind N. W.; 12th—Fair; warmest 40°; wind S.

13th—Falling snow, rain and hail all day; warmest 40°; wind N. E.

14th—Cloudy; warmest 32°; wind N. E.

15th—Rainy; all day and night; warmest 41°; wind E.

MAINE REGIMENTS IN THE GULF DEPARTMENT. The 13th and 15th Maine left New Orleans Oct. 23d, with the expedition under command of Maj. Gen. Dana, destination supposed to be Brownsville, Texas. The 14th is in the overland expedition to Texas, under Gen. Franklin, which is now reported to be abandoned. The 12th is doing garrison duty at New Orleans. Letters for all these regiments should be directed as heretofore, to New Orleans, La.

Several contributions for our first page are unavoidably delayed until future numbers, but they are of that kind which will "lay over" without spoiling.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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THE 5TH MAINE AT RAPPAHANNOCK STATION.—The following account of the glorious service performed by the 5th Maine at the battle of Rappahannock Station is contained in a report from Col. Edwards to Adjutant General Hodson. We copy from the Bangor *Whig* of Saturday last:

HEADQUARTERS 5TH ME. REGIMENT, Nov. 9th, 1863.

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Capt. Jacob W. Knapp of Co. D, attached to Buxford's division, left the command at Mud Run to reconnoitre the country in the rear of the rebels, treating rebels. They proceeded to Copperhead, driving twice their number of rebels before them, and took fifteen prisoners. After resting they returned to Brant Station.

We hold Culpeper to-day, and our lines extend to the Rapidan below. The railroad will be completed to Beaufort to-night. This will be repaired as far as the rear advances, and we hope in a week from now will be running to Rutherford. All is quiet in front to-day, the rebels having gone to the south side of the Rapidan.

The Rebel Defeat in Western Virginia. New York, Nov. 10. The *Wheeling Intelligencer* of yesterday publishes the following dispatch:

CLARKSBURG, Nov. 8.—**Gen. Burnside's Forces at Mill Point.** Gen. Averill attacked Jackson's forces at Mill Point, and, after a sharp struggle, was repelled with loss. He was small, his government could better afford to lose almost any other.

Robert Lee left Bernadine five hours after the Cornelia, and was captured by the Jas Adger the 9th.

Admiral Lee communicates to the Navy Department a full account of the movements of the North Carolina coast, from which it appears that the cargo of the Robert E. Lee consists of 240 large cases and bales of shoes and blankets, some of which weigh upwards of three tons, 150 cases of Austrian rifles, &c.

The cargo of the Cornelia consists of munitions of war, saltpetre, &c., solely owned by James A. Seddon, of the rebel Government.

The position of official despatches, mail matter, and private and public papers, some of interest and value, were picked up in the surf by boats of the Niphon, being thrown overboard by the enemy.

From Chattanooga and East Tennessee—Gen. Burnside's Position Sure.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 12th.—Quiet in and around this place, except the fighting that took place from Bragg's army is reported up to three o'clock this morning, at which time 12 men, deserters from the rebel picket posts, arrived within our lines, manded and equipped. The disaffection of the rebel army is no longer confined to the Kentucky and Tennessee troops, but is wide spread among the troops from other States. Our daily receipts of prisoners from the rebel lines average from 12 to 14.

(Signed) B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen.

Gen. Meade's Congratulatory Order to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 5.—**General Order No. 1.** The General Commander commands the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock, in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his entrenched behind the Rapidan.

To Major General French and the officers and men of the 5th and 6th corps, participating in the attack—particularly to the storming party under Brig. Gen. French, commanding the 6th corps, who, with nearly all the 5th and 6th corps, have been engaged in the work.

Sixty thousand men is a low estimate of the number composing Bragg's army.

WASHINGTON, 13th.—The War Department has received despatches from Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga and from Gen. Burnside in East Tennessee. Both despatches are dated late last evening, when all the news from the front is still uncertain.

The tenor of the information from Gen. Burnside is such as to set at rest any possible current public anxiety relative to his situation.

From New Orleans—Gen. Washburne Repulses a Rebel attack.

NEW YORK, 13th.—The New Orleans *Evening Journal* reports that the rebels attempted to advance on the 3d instant, it was repelled, and when all the news from the front is still uncertain.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

NOVEMBER.

Low the leaves lie in the forest, on the damp earth, brown and chill.
Gathered are the evning shadows. Hark! the wind is sorrowing still.
Vanished are the pine-crowned mountains, hidden in a dusky gloom; the rain, it faileth even from the wan and dreary sky;
Rushing on the swollen stream, wildly wades the water by, and the meadows, lonesome, waste, in the Fall wind low are bawled.

Be, the goldenrod no longer binds its yellow-plumed head,
By the road-side it lies faded—till the grasses pale and dead
Wither, and the frosty winds have scattered their last, mournful crests.

Quiescent are the pine-trees, silent now; the leaves are gathered.

Autumn's pale, thin, misty morn now lies like a shroud over all.

Vanished are the pine-crowned mountains, hidden in a dusky gloom;

The rain, it faileth even from the wan and dreary sky;

Rushing on the swollen stream, wildly wades the water by,

And the meadows, lonesome, waste, in the Fall wind low are bawled.

But the goldenrod no longer binds its yellow-plumed head,

By the road-side it lies faded—till the grasses pale and dead
Wither, and the frosty winds have scattered their last, mournful crests.

Quiescent are the pine-trees, silent now; the leaves are gathered.

Autumn's pale, thin, misty morn now lies like a shroud over all.

Vanished are the pine-crowned mountains, hidden in a dusky gloom;

The rain, it faileth even from the wan and dreary sky;

Rushing on the swollen stream, wildly wades the water by,

And the meadows, lonesome, waste, in the Fall wind low are bawled.

For the rain it faileth even, and the winds howl louder.

Our Story-Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE LAST OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

BY CHARLES L. BILLINGS.

Only a plain tomb-stone of white marble; but the name upon it had caught my eye, and, kneeling beside it, I read the inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of

John D. Jan. 1, 1861, Age 36.

Here is our resting place; and here

The vain dream of ambition ends.

Amid life's scenes of hope and fear.

This whereunder thy journey tends."

Again I stand on American soil. There is no eye to brighten at my coming; I am an alien in my childhood's home. But my country has need of me, and to-morrow I leave with my regimen to do battle in her cause. Three years ago I left home, and I shall not survive the conflict.

It is well. Life has lost its charm to me, and I have no doubt we can live six months on two, and fifty dollars.

"Yes, certainly; but where is that money to come from?" I don't want to get in debt, and if I did I should not know where to borrow."

"Fortunately, there is no need of it," said Mrs. Lyndford. "You seem to forget our little savings."

"I am, indeed, but you will understand."

So, brokenly, closes the manuscript story. The journal that chronicled the terrible disaster to our arms at Ball's Bluff, and the heroic conduct of Col. Novin's command on the ill-fated 8th of October, '61, contained the following record:

"Mass. 15th. Wounded, James Compton, private Co., mortally, since dead."

THE WIFE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Charles Lyndford was a good mechanic, in a prosperous business. At the age of twenty-six he had taken to himself a wife, Caroline Eustice, the daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to bring him but her own personal merits, which were many, and habits of thrift, learned in an economical household, under the stern teachings of her mother.

"Are you sure you haven't had a legacy?" demanded Charles, in amazement. "Navy, a dime a day would not produce this?"

"No, but it is possible, it amounts to two hundred and fifty dollars?" he asked, in surprise.

"Yes; your income has never been more than six or seven hundred dollars a year, and I have no doubt we can live six months on two, and fifty dollars."

"Do you think that the business will revive then?"

"It must by that time. But there are five or six months between. I do not know how we are going to live during that time."

"To be sure," added his husband. "Well, I guess it will be all right. I will try not to trouble myself about it any longer."

The apprehensions of which Charles Lyndford gradually proved to be only too well founded.

In less than a month from the date of the conversation just recorded, the limited supply of work he had been able to secure failed, and he found himself without work of any kind, thrown back upon his own resources.

Although he had anticipated this, it seemed unexpected when it actually did come upon them.

"I don't know what to do," he added, "there will be no winter till spring."

"Do you think that the business will revive then?"

"It must by that time. But there are five or six months between. I do not know how we are going to live during that time."

"To be sure," replied his husband.

"You will, I suppose, survive the conflict."

It is well. Life has lost its charm to me, and I have no doubt we can live six months on two, and fifty dollars."

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